NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

A telegraph man at work in Brooklyn saw that something had befullen his fellowworkman eighty feet above, and made the ascent in time to lash him to the pole before he became unconscious from a nervous fit. A po feeman then found a fireman's sectional ladder, and the sufferer was rescued.

The Lancaster (Pa) crematorium was dedicated last week, and the body of a woman was reduced to ashes

At New York, Daniel Shea, aged 70, killed Margaret Miller's cat for keeping him | 25,136. awake nights. In a quarrel about the matter Shea fatally stabbed Mrs. Miller.

Attorney General Brewster, in his annual report, states that the indifference of residents of the District of Columbia to the plundering of the Treasury prevents the conviction of thieves at the hands of local juries, and he recommends that the jurisdiction of the federal courts of Mary and be extended over the District.

A boy 14 years of age is in jail at St. Albans, W. Va., for robbing the mails. He confessed his guilt.

The shoe-shop of the penitentiary at the safe and took \$3,000 in currency without rousing the guards.

Because of advances made secretly by President King, the Middletown (N. Y.) National Bank closed its doors. Its capital the statement is made that the depositors will be paid in full. Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, is one of the directors of the broken bank.

Operations have been resumed in the puddling and horseshoe departments of Shoenberger's rolling-mills at Pittsburgh, Pa. Chess, Cook & Co.'s mals, closed for 19,803. several weeks, have started up.

Three hundred persons have been thrown out of employment by the temporary shut-down of the Home Sewing Machine Company's works at Bridgeport, Conn.

WESTERN.

and most prominent citizens of Milwaukee, died in that city, aged 60 years.

A mob attacked and demolished a salcon at Bladensburg, Ohio, stoned the saloonkeeper, a man named Chapin, until he became unconscious, and carried the contents of the saloon into the street and burned them. Chapin's injuries resulted in his death, and the authorities are preparing to make it interesting for his assailants.

At Logansport, Ind., the Rev. W. ity, 14,603. E. Loucks, pastor of the First Presbyterian the Dally Phores, knocking him down, the editor walking off upon regaining his feet. Cleveland, 52,140; Butler, 3,953; St. John, The Sunday before election Mr. Loucks 2,160; Blaine's plurality, 20,969. preached a semi-political sermon, and since that time the Pharos had published insinuations against the minister's character, and

the assault was the result. A six-story building on Monroe street, Chicago, occupied by the Chicago Paper Company, and two or three printing firms, was reduced to ashes. The loss is

placed at \$100,000. At Huntington, Oregon, last week, Oregon Short Line, thus completing the

fourth line of railroad across the continent. plaintiff refused to exhibit her injured leg to physicians appointed by the railway com-

At Monmouth, Ill., a Texan named H. R. Thompson, who had sustained heavy losses by the failure of the First National Bank, fired five shots at B. T. O. Hubbard,

the defaulting cashier, without hitting him. In the County Court, at Angola, Ind., Judge McBride instructed the grand jury to indict every person shown to have wagered money on the result of the election.

Another invasion of Oklahoma is said to be in preparation. Hunnewell, a town on the border of Kansas and Indian Territory, is to be the rendezvous this time.

Rev. John Maxwell, of Sprinfield, Ohlo, rendered miserable by poverty, poisoned his four children and himself. The effect was fatal on the little ones, but he recovered sufficiently to permit of his being lodged in tail.

Of six men who undertook to cross the railway track at San Bafael, Calfornia, two were killed, one was fatally injured, and the fourth had an arm broken.

Capt. David L. Payne, otherwise and more familiarly known as "Oklahoma" Payne, the famous leader of the Oklahoma boomers, who have several times unsuccessfully attempted to settle in Indian Territory, died very suddenly at Wellington, Kan.

SOUTHERN.

Frank Casey (colored) who murdered Charles Watson (white) the 8th of last October, was executed at Little Rock, Ark. He made a full confession, admitting the crime.

David Sternberg, a dry-goods merchant of Louisville, has made an assignment States reported to Bradstret's during the to secure liabilities of \$60,000.

At Warren, Bradley County, Ark., the hangman swung off Abe Frazier, colored, for the murder of Lewis Davis two years ago. Hart's elevator and Decatle's wood | traders, whose capital was less than \$5,000.

yard, at Jacksonville, Fla., valued at \$60,000, were destroyed by fire. Maryland furnishes the latest lynching, the victim being one George Briscoe, colored, charged with robbery, who was captured from a constable by a mob at New Bridge, and hung without benefit of clergy. He had previously been warned to leave the

WASHINGTON.

depredations.

neighborhood on account of his frequent

In the Court of Claims at Washing-

Union Pacific Road was begun. The Govern ment demands reach \$1,700,000, whi e the offset claims of the railway amount to \$1,

The Administration Church, after March 4, says a Washington dispatch, is to be the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. William Bartlett, formerly of Chiengo, is pastor. It is the church which the family of Mr. Blaine has attended, but because of its rapid growth and great woulth a project was started a year ago to build a new church in the West, and the money has partly been raised for it. The last Democratic President attended this church, as did Abraham Lincoln. The pastor at that time was the Rev. Dr. Gurley, a classmate of Gov. Cleveland's father in Princeton. The present pastor, Dr. Bartlett, was a classmate of Grover Cleveland.

POLITICAL.

Official vote of Illinois: Blaine, 237,481; Cleveland, 312,355; St. John 12,074; Butler, 10,910. Blaine's plurality,

The vote of West Virginia, as officially canvassed, is as follows: Blaine electors, 62,006; Cleveland electors, 67,317; St. John electors, 939; Butler electors, 810;

Cleveland's plurality, 4,221. James L. Pugh, Democrat, has been re-elected United States Senator from Ala-

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, referring to the rumors of an effort to continue Republicans in office after March 4, is reported as saying that the Senate would act with Mr. Cleveland as President of the United States, not as a partisan, and that he would Brooklyn was entered by thieves, who forced act with the Senate without any regard to its political complexion.

Official figures of the recent election: Virginia-Cleveland, 145,497; Blaine, 139,356; Cleveland's plurality, 6,141. Nebraska-Blaine, 76,877; Cleveland, 54,344; St. John, was \$200,000, and the surplus \$115,000, and 2,859; Blaine's plurality, 22,523. Kentucky -Cleveland, 152,757; Blaine, 118,674; Butler, 1,655; St. John, 3,106; plurality for Cleveland, 34,083. New Jersey-Cleveland, 127,784; Blaine, 123,432; St. John, 6,155; Butler, 3,494; Cleveland's plurality, 4,352. Iowa - Blaine, 197,089; Cleveland, 177,285; St. John, 1,564; plurality for Blaine.

Revised and official figures of the vote of Indiana show that Cleveland polled 244,902; Blaine, 238,480; Butler, 8,716; St. John, 3,078; Cleveland's plurality, 6,512.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says, the State Board of Canvassers has not yet completed the work of tabulating the vote of Indiana on President. The returns from Daniel L. Wells, one of the richest Daviess and Warren Counties were returned, the clerks having omitted the seals from them. Without these two countles, whose pluralities about offset each other, Blaine received 233,753 and Cleveland 243,512; Cleveland's plurality, 9,729. The votes for Butler and St. John were not tabulated.

The official vote of Wisconsin for the several presidential candidates was as follows: Blaine, 161,147; Cleveland, 146,454; St. John, 7,649; Butler, 4,597; Blaine's plural-

As officially declared, the vote of Church, assaulted B. F. Louthain, editor of Maine is as follows: Highest number of votes received by Blaine electors, 72,209;

> Following is the official vote of Oregon: Blaine, 20,852; Cleveland, 24,593; Butler, 723; St. John, 488; Blaine's pluratity,

Gov. Cleveland declined a grand banquet tendered by prominent Democrats of Philadelphia.

Washington dispatch to Chicago Inter Ocean, Rep.: "It is said to-night that three men are certain to form part of the connection was made between the Oregon Cleveland Cabinet. These are Senator Bay-Railway and Navigation system and the ard, as Secretary of State; Senator Garland, of Arkansas; and W. C. Whitney, of this city. The new President will look to Bayard The case of Jane G. White, who re- and Garland to shape his governmental pol covered \$650 damages from the Milwaukee ley, and to Whitney, Gorman, and others of City Railway Company for injuries received, the younger element to manage the political was reversed and remanded by the Wiscon- end and to distribute the offices. Beyond the sin Supreme Court, on the ground that the three names mentioned, Cleveland is said to be all at sea on the Cabinet question."

MISCELLANEOUS.

War has been declared between Jeff Davis and Gen. W. T. Sherman. Some weeks ago the latter publicly referred to the ex-President of the Confederacy as a conspirator who had schemed to secure the dictatorship of the country. Davis comes to time in a card denouncing the allegation as false and calling Gen. Sherman a "liar" in saying he wished to destroy the liberties or rights of States. The ex-President, etc., winds up by challenging the hero of the "March Through Georgia" to make good his statements or 'wear the brand of a base slanderer." Gen. Soerman, in an interview, takes occasion to say that "Mr. Davis will get all be wants in due time."

At a copper camp in Sonora, Mexican police attempted to disarm a number of Americans, and in the affray six men were killed, and many others wounded.

Mrs. Boutel, the Quebec murderess, will not be hanged, her sentence having been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Canadian distillers and ultra-temperance people will make common cause for once against the proposed importation of the surplus product of American sour-mash makers. The prospect of a flood of cheap United States whisky has raised a stormy

protest in Toronto. Small-pox is epidemic near Toronto and its rapid spread has occasioned great alarm. Precautions of the most thorough sort have been taken to prevent the further ravages of the disease.

There were 237 failures in the United week, against 251 in the preceding week and 232 and 186 and 158 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881, respectively. About 85 per cent, were those of small

FOREIGN.

Vienna is afflicted with an epidemic of hydrophobia. Eighty cases have been reported, eleven of which proved fatal.

Small-pox among the natives at Dongola bas driven the British troops to Handah, ferty miles distant. An epidemic of cholera is said to prevail among El Mabdi's forces.

The French Chamber of Deputies voted Tonquin credits aggregating 59,000,000 francs, which will permit the sending of In the Court of Claims at Washing-ton the case of The Government vs. The ing the debate Clemenceau said Bismarck is SHEEP.

angerous as a friend.

Twenty lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer Durango, which collided with the bark Bruce in the English Channel.

Dynamite was used on the residence of Samuel Hussey, at Tralee, Ireland, with such effect as to shatter the windows and a portion of the eastern wall.

Italy reserves her right to liberty of action in regard to her interests in Africa, and her delegate to Berlin has so informed the Congo Conference.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The losses on the lakes for the season just closed aggregated \$670,000, of which \$443,000 was paid by insurance companies. The Mexican pension bill is the first

unfinished business in the lower house of Congress, and will probably receive early attention. The Senators in charge of the bills for the admission of Dakota and Washington Territories will press those measures as rapidly as possible.

Near Elizabeth, Ky., seven men were killed by an explosion of a saw-mill boiler. Seven men in jail at Helena, Ark., oncealed themselves behind a door, and made

their escape by knocking the jailer senseless. Director General Burke, of the World's Fair at New Orleans, announces that everything will be in readiness for opening the exposition on the 16th inst.

Two men digging roots at Danville, Pa., dug up \$47,000 in coins.

The brewing firm of Burr, Son & Co., of New York, filed an assignment, giving preferences to the amount of \$110,000.

A gentleman in New York, after witnessing a panic caused by a mad dog, calmly seized the animal by the neck and cut its throat with a penknife.

The feeling among the iron men of Pittsburgh is reported as better than for some time. Many of the mills are in receipt of large orders in the last few days.

The French Cabinet Council has decided to increase the duty on grain about 20 cents per bushel. An unusually heavy snow-storm in

Northern and Middle England on the 1st of December caused great interruptions to

China's voice is still for war. Recognizing this fact. France is hurrying forward re-enforcements to Admiral Court et and Gen.

In the Circuit Court at Chicago, in the matter of the estate of Wilbur F. Storey, Judge Tuley appointed Horace A. Hurlbut receiver of the Times, with an order that there be no change of policy or of the business or editorial management. The amount of bond was fixed at \$500,000.

Two women named Conway attacked J. Devonshire and Jack Logan, at New Orleans, with pistols, growing out of suspiclous relations between them. The latter was seriously wounded.

The official vote of Colorado was: Blaine, 36,277; Cleveland, 27,627; Butler 1,957 and St. John, 759.

In a Hurry.

A negro woman entered a life-insurance office and asked for the manager. A gentleman stepped forward and asked if he could do anything for her.

"Is vesse'f de man what pag out money when folk die?" "Yes, if their lives are insured in our company.

"Yas, sah; yas. Wall, my husband what's named Rufe Evans inshored in dis heah place some time ago, an' I thought dat I'd call roun' dis ebenin' an'

git de \$500." "When did your husband die?" 'He's dead just about now, sah, 'cause when I left home de doctor he say de po' man couldn't live more dan fifteen minutes longer, an' I reckons I hab been 'bout dat long walking from de Perkins block ter dis place. Yer see, I'll need some o' de money in de fun'ral. Doan wanter go dar lookin' sloushey an' like- Look heah, man, ain't yer gwine to gin me de money? Hafter fetch er stifikit dat he's dead. yer say? Yer's de fust man I eber seed wouldn't beleve de truf when its tole him. All right, sah; I'll sen' roun' de corpse on er dray. Dat'll be stifikit 'nuff."—Arkansaw Traveler.

A young lady is said to be "of age" only when she is married.

NEW YORK

THE MARKETS.

1	NEW YORK			r
1	BEEVES	\$4.50	@ 6.00	P
1	Hoos. FLOUR-Extra. WHEAT-No. 2 Spring. No. 2 Red. Cown-No. 2. OATS-White	4.27	80 4.75	1
ı	FLOUR-EXTRA	4.50	@ 5.25	R
9	WHEAT-NO. 2 Spring	,80	66 .82	100
ı	COUN—No. 2. OATS—White PORE—New Mess. CHICAGO. BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers. Good Shipping Common to Fair HOUS—FancyWhite Winter Ex. Good to Choice Spring. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. No. 2 Red Winter. CORN—No. 3. OATS—No. 2. BYE—No. 2. BARLEY—No. 2. BARLEY—No. 2.	501	69 .52	
1	OATS-White	1912	(0) 39	
ı	FORE-New Mess.	13.00	@13.50	B
0	CHICAGO.	20100	(310.00	B
0	BEEVES-Choice to Prime Steers.	6.50	@ 7.00	
1	Good Shipping	5.50	(0.00	F
ı	Common to Fair	4.00	@ 5.00	D.
ı	Hone,	4.25	@ 4.75	
1	FLOUR-Fancy White Winter Ex.	4.00	106 4,50	E
4	Warran Vood to Choice Spring	3, 25	es 3,75	
K	Was a Park Winter	.73	25 .74	
1	Conv. No. 9	100	(9 .1079	
ı	DATS No 2	95	92 93	
ï	RyE-No. 2	.50	of .59	
ü	BYET-NO. 2. BARLET-NO. 2. BUTTER-Choice Creamery	.57	an .58	
d	BUTTER-Choice Creamery	. 25	30 .27	
	Fine Dairy	.18	(fi .20	
Н	BUTTER-Choice Creamery Fine Dairy CHEESE-Full Cream Skimmed Flat EGGS-Fresh POTATOES-New, per bu POBS-Mess LAED	.12	dt .13	
Ø	Skummed Flat	.08	@ .0916	
0	EGGs-Fresh	.21	(0) .22	
9	POTATOES—New, per bu	-40	35 .33	
ı	LAND.	10,75	@11.25	
ı	TOLEDO	.07	@ .07%	
d	WHEAT-No. 2 Red.	20	Ø 20	
8	CORN-No. 2	37	66 39	
y	OATS-No. 2	.27	07 .29	
8	PORK—Mess. LARD. TOLEDO. WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2. WHEAT—No. 2. CORN—No. 2. CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2. OATS—No. 2.		2 0	н
١	WHEATNo. 2	.72	@ .73 @ .36 @ .2816	и
	CORN-NO. 2	,34	@ .36	
9	BANK DE VO D	.27	@ .28 2	1
d	Denr. Mass	.01	(6 ,52)2	н
ä	LARD	10.75	et 11.25	
	WHEAT-No. 2 COEN-No. 2 OATS-NO. 2 BAHLEY-NO. 2 PERE-Mess LARD WHEAT-No. 2 COEN-M xed OATS-Mixed RYE PORK-Mess WHEAT-No. 2 CINCINNATI. COEN.	0.10	(19 1, 20	
8	WHEAT-No. 2	.75	OB -76%	н
	CORN-M xed	.36	@ .87	
	DATS-Mixed	.24	€\$.25	
	RYE	.47	60 .48	
	PORK-Mess	10.75	@11.25	
	WHEAT-No a Bod		49	
	CORN	97	69 ,1179	
3	OATS-Mixed	.01	60 .00 .	
	Ponk-Mess.	12.00	6212.50	
2	LARD	.06	406 .07	
ē	DETROIT.	4040		
	FLOUR.	5.00	6 5.50	
	WHEAT-NO. I White.	.76	66 .77	п
8	Oare No 7 White	-38	68 .39	
	Popy Pamily	10.00	0010 50	
	INDIANAPOLIS	12.00	@12.00	
	WHEAT-No. 2 Red, New.	.71	@ .73	
	CORN-Mixed	.33	@ .34	
ø	OATS-Mixed.	.25	@ .27	
ø	WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN. OATS—Mixed PORE—Mess LARD DETROIT. FLOUR. WHEAT—No. 1 White. CORN—Mixed OATS—Pamily INDIANAPOLIS. WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New. CORN—Mixed OATS—Mixed OATS—Mixed OATS—Mixed OATS—Mixed OATS—Mixed OATS—Mixed OATS—Mixed	1000	National Control	
ø	CATTLE-Best	6,25	@ 6.75	II.
	Pair	0,00	66 6.00	1

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Secretary Teller's Annual Report--The Indians and Manual-Labor Schools.

The Homestead Question Discussed-Repeal of Pre-emption Laws Recommended.

Needs of the Pension Bureau-The Indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads.

In submitting his third and last annual report of the operations of the department, the secretary of the Interior renews recommendations of former reports, so far as there may be necessity therefor, and makes such suggestions as experience and observation have shown that the public interest demands. In viewing the Indian question, he maintains that judicious treatment of the Indian question will prevent the recurrence of hostilities between the red and the white men. In support of this opinion, he cites the fact that there have been no recent outbreaks. In the face of inadequate appropriations the work of educating the Indians has been pushed vigorously. Five boarding schools and twelve day schools were erected during the year, making the total number eighty-one boarding-schools, seventy-six day-schools, and six schools of industrial labor. These find a strong auxiliary in sectarian schools. All the institutions are doing good work, but they will not be able to obtain their full efficiency until some system is devised by which the educated Indians can put to use the intelligence they have gained, instead of allowing it to fall into disuse while they lapse into their former modes of life. Speaking of this defect, the Secretary says:

"It has been the great object of the department in dealing with the Indian to make him self-supporting. When an Indian youth has been taught to labor he is self-supporting, if an opportunity is presented to him to secure employment of them. They lack capital to open and cultivate a farm, and if they have acquired a trace, they find no employment of that character. It is as necessary that some employment should be secured for them as it is to teach them to labor. An Indian educated at Government expense should not be allowed rations, but should receive encouragement to labor by donations of stock, implements of agriculture, etc., and then be compelled to take care of himself. He has the knowledge that enables him to make his living. Give him an opportunity, and if he fails, let him g save a large amount that otherwise must be expended in their support. It ought to be the primary object of our dealing with the Indian to make him dependent on himself, and not on the Government; throw him on his own resources, with such aid only as is occasionally needed and as honesty and good faith on our part demands. All educated Indians should be citizens of the United States, and I suggest that those who shall complete the regular course at the several manual-labor schools be given citizenship without their incurring the risk of a forfeiture of their interest in either tribal lands or tribal funds.

In reviewing the work of the General Land

In reviewing the work of the General Land office the Secretary repeats much of the data given by the Land Commissioner in his report recently published. He accents the Commissioner's opinion that the pre-emption and timber culture laws should be repealed.

The Secretary deplores the waste of the public domain and its absorption by syndicates, and accepts the views of the Land Commissioner as follows:

"It is my opinion that the time has fully arrived when wastefulness in the disposal of publiced."

rived when wastefulness in the disposal of public lands shall cease, and the portion still remaining should be economized for the use of actual settlers only. An act reserving the public lands, except mineral lands and timber reserves, for entry exclusively under the home-stead laws, and amending the homestead laws so as to prevent the present easy evasion of wise restrictions and essential requirements, would

be a measure meeting this end, and answering a pronounced public demand."

The Secretary urges a severe overhauling of the laws in relation to the taxation on railroad lands. He says:

"I again call attention to the necessity for "I again call attention to the necessity for some legislation to compel the railroad companies having earned the land granted to them to take a patent therefor, so that the States or Territories in which such lands lie may have the benefits derived from taxing the lands within their boundaries. By the faifure of the companies to pay the costs of surveying, transfer, etc., and apply for patents, a large amount of lands granted to and held by railroad companies under the rulings and decisions of the Supreme Court are substantially relieved from State taxation and contribute nothing to the fair supation and contribute nothing to the fair sup-port of the burden and revenue of the local port of the burden and revenue of the local governments, and at the same time deny to the General Government the due compensation provided by law for the surveys already extended over a portion of the lands and the benefit of the enlarged appropriations intended to secure further surveys along the line of the roads. Experience has shown that instead of aiding the Government and facilitating the survey and sale of the public lands along the routes, and the consequent settlement of the country, the sale of the public lands along the routes, and the consequent settlement of the country, the provision has operated to retard such laudable results, and also has served to enable the companies to obtain such valuable parcels of land as they may find speedy profit in selling, thus imposing the full burden of taxation upon their grantees and other settlets who purchase lands in the same neighborhood, while refusing to take the patents for the larger body of less valuable lands upon which such burden would fall in the hands of the companies themselves.

"It is earnestly to be desired that some means of adjustment of these grants, as a whole, be

"It is earnestly to be desired that some means of adjustment of these grants, as a whole, be provided, or some method devised which shall under cover of legislative authority, not only remedythe evil sugested, but enable this department to reach a finality as to the titles to be conveyed to these corporations at the earliest practicle moment, and thus relieve an anxious and treated raphic facility, already sufficiently excited public feeling, already sufficiently aroused, upon the various difficult and complicated questions connected with the administra-tion of this momentous and important branch of public affairs. To this end, I most urgently recommend that the prompt and serices attention of Congress be invited to the foregoing suggestions, and that the several companies be compelled to take patents for the lands earned, and to pay for the surveys made in accordance with the provisions of the statutes heretofore cited."

cited."
In support of his position, the Secretary submits the following statement of the estimated number of acres of land granted to railroad companies by the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, the number of acres on which the cost of surveying has been paid to Nov. 11, 1884, the estimated cost of the survey of the remainder of the grants, and the number of acres patented to the companies named up to June 30, 1884:

		STATE OF STA		CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF THE		
80 41,398.23	77.	3,602	680.13	41,398	45,000	ciño
2,373,290.77			50,515.79	2,378,555	2,382,308	Eiv. in Nebraska Sionx City and Pa-
25 446,230.63	43,631.25	1,128,061	17,397.17	448,387	1,576,448	Western Pacigo.
37 814,344.99 80.187,414.99	411,732.81	8,241,319	6,190,97	1,006,881	9,248,200	Union Pacific Central Pacific and
00 164,721.51	24,502,00	802,063	9,304.57	221,942	1,024,000	Denver Pacific.
963,714.03	127,626.64	4,469,463	31,041.07	1,530,537	6,000,000	to Kas. Pacific.
79 2,305,024.64	\$370,905,79	10,919,583	\$51,842.99	2,302,817	13,222,400	Union Pacific
re- Acres pat-	veying re- mainder.	Acres in remainder of grants.	Cost of surveying.	Acres surveyed.	acres granted.	Name of Company.

grant forfeited because the road is not completed within the time fixed in the grant. The suprems Court of the United States declared in the case of Schulenberg vs. Harr man that a failure to complete the road within the time fixed in the grant did not forfeit the grant. Under this decision the department cannot treat the land so granted to the railroad companies, or to the States for the benefit of such corporations, as public lands; and to all intents and nurposes, so far as the public is co cerned, the grants are private property, notwithstanding that the companies in some instances have not even attempted to complaint is made that grants made more than a quarter of a century ago are still treated as valid subsisting grants and the settler forbidden to go thereon, although nothing has been done toward the building of the road, which must be built before the railroad company can receive the evidence of the title given to it by the Government so many years before. If the grants are not forfeited when there has not been a full compliance with the conditions of the grant, it seems to be just and proper that some provision should be made by which the settlers, who, through ignorance or because they believed such grants had been or would be forfeited, have made settlement on such railroad company or from the Government.

The figures given in Commissioner Dodley's recent report are repeated, and in conclusion the Secretary says:

"Persons applying for pension prior to July 1, 1880, are entitled to pension from the time of discharge or the death of the person on whose account the claim is made, unless the disability occurred after discharge. In all claims made subsequent to that date the pension must commence from the time of the filing of the application. No good reasons can be given why the claims after July 1, 1880, are entitled to pension, and that the large amount of arrears is an inducement to applicants to apply and secure a pension, and that the large amount to be realized is a temptation to commit fraud on

ceive the same. The relations of the land-grant railroads to the Government are given in detail, and are comprised in the following summaries. The accounts with the Pacific roads as to moneys accounts with the Facine roads as to include a actually covered in to their credit, but taking no account of the moneys in the sinking fund held by the United States Treasurer or of the compensation for services not settled at the time, are as follows:

	e Sio	Co	Ka	G.	W	Ce	1 2	
Totals	Sioux City and Pa-	Central Branch, Union Pacific	Kansas Pacific	Union Pacific	Western Pacific	Central Pacific	standing. by the Unit'd States.	
\$64,623,512.00	1,628,320,00	1,600,000,00	0,303,000.00	27,236,512.00	1,970,560.00	\$25,885,120.00	standing.	
\$1,93,8705,36	48,849.60	48,000,00	189,090.00	817,095.36	59,116.80	\$776,533.00	by the Unit'd States.	Interest accrued and
\$61,160,798.82	1,513,147.09	1,597,808,26	6,318,423.09	25,774,945,77	1,727,865.74	\$24,229,108.87	States	Interest paid
\$64,623,512.00 \$1,93,8705.36 \$61,160,798.82 \$18,148,923,41 \$655,198.87	131,138,32	162,401.27	3,065,291.60	10,006,107.79	9,367.00	\$4,784,617.43	By transpor- tation serv- ices.	Interest repaid by com- panies to credit of bond and interest account.
\$655,198.87		6,926,91				\$4,784,617.43 \$248,271.96	By cash pay't 5 % ot net earn'gs	dit of bond
\$42,356,676.54	1,382,008.77	1,428,480.03	3,263,131.49	16,768,837.98	1,717,998.74	\$18,796,219.48	By transpor- By cash by the United tation serv- pay't 5 % or States. not earn'gs	Balance of

*Due July 1, 1884.

The total net indebtedness of the subsidized railroad companies to the Government is as follows: Due from Union Pacific........... \$50,142,090.49

bonds and currency sixes as follows:

"Union Pacific, principal, \$2,270,000: premium paid, \$172,900 43; total, \$2,443,000,43. Central Pacific, principal, \$1,379,800: premium paid, \$179,-563,73; total, \$1,559,363,73.

There remains uninvested to the credit of the Central Pacific, \$1,000,150,75; Union, Pacific Central Pacific, \$1,081,50.75; Union Pacific, \$992,485.91; total, \$2,081,643.66, which the Secretary recommends be invested at once, so that the several sinking funds may earn a reasonable value of interest.

rate of interest.

The Secretary invites attention to the subject

the several sinking funds may earn a reasonable rate of interest.

The Secretary invites attention to the subject of funding the debts of the several Pacific roads, and renews his suggestion that the present mode of payment, being uncertain, be commuted to one of fixed obligations having the same lien. He says:

"It is manifest that the act of May 7, 1878, has not adequately accomplished its purpose. It would seem of the highest importance that Congress take immediate and final action looking to the ultimate payment of this indebtedness. Under existing laws the debt is steadily increasing at the rate of \$1,000,000 per annum. I am of opinion that the best method of dealing with this indebtedness would be to authorize the founding of the debt on an extension of time, and to require the payment of fixed amounts at stated periods. In consideration of this extension, the companies should be required to file assignments of all earnings already accrued for Government transportation over non-aided portions of their roads. All future carnings for like services over all roads owned, leased, or operated by these companies should be pledged by the terms of the act to the payment of the accruing installments of the debt as they mature.

If it be not deemed by Congress expedient to thus fund the debt, the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the investment of the sinking fund which is now confined to 5 per cent. United States bonds should be enlarged, as the interest of the whole investment thus far made has not yet equaled the premiums paid for the bonds."

The Secretary expresses confidence in the civil-service act, and says that the experience of one and a half years has shown the system to be a valuable one, and one that should have the support of both the legislative and the executive departments of the Government. The clerks selected do their work well, showing that the examinations have been business-like and practical, and disproving the belief that prevailed to some extent when the act was passed that i

practical.

The report reviews the progress of the year in the Patent Department, the tenth census, the geological survey, the Bureau of Education, the Yellowstone National Park, the Hot Springs, the Free man's Hospital, the Columbia Institution for the Doar and Dumb, the Hospital for the Insane, the Architectural Department of the Capitol, the new Penison Building, and the reconstruction of the Interior Department Building, in all of which a gratifying condition is shown to exist.

THE cane which President Lincon carried on the night of his assassination is now the property of Colonel W. H. Harris, of Cleveland, who was with the President on that fateful night. The cane has a bent top, a dog's head of ivory, and a narrow gold band on which is engraved "Abraham Lincoln, 1865."

OUR MONEY.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Controller of the Currency.

Statistics of the Business Performed by the National Banks--- Pecommendations.

Bonds and Their Payment as They Become Due-Interesting Information.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows during the year ended Nov. 1, 1884, 191 banks have been organized, with an aggregate capital of \$16,042,230. Circulating notes have been issued to these new associations amounting to \$1,866,230. These banks are located by geographical divisions as follows: Eastern States 10 banks, with a capital of \$610,000; Middle States 25, capital \$812,250; Southern States 30, capital \$2,991,100; Western States 102, capital \$3,905,880; Pacific States 5, capital \$3,805,800; Pacific States 5, capital \$3,805,000; Territories 19, capital \$1,143,000. Since the establishment of the national banking system, Feb. 25, 1863, there have been organized 3,261 national banks. The total number in existence Nov. 1, 1884, was 2,671—the largest number in operation at any one time. Eleven national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,285,000, have failed and been placed in the hands of receivers during the year.

ceivers during the year.

The different items of resources and liabilities, as tabulated, indicate that the business of the national banks during the last eleven years has national banks during the last eleven years has generally increased. The items of United States bonds and circulation thereon decreased during the last two years. The aggregate liabilities of national banks to depositors and correspondents were reduced during the year upward of \$34,000,000. This reduction of liabilities and the general reduction of loans by banks, which amounted to over \$63,000,000 during the year, the Comptroller says was doubtless occasioned by the fiffancial troubles of May and general depression of business. During the same period national banks increased their cash resources by about \$21,000,000 specie and \$11,000,000 legal tenders and United States certificates of deposit for the same.

for the same.

The total number of banks still in operation

The total number of banks still in operation, organized under the act of June 3, 1864, and the provisions of the Revised Statutes, in periods of succession, which will terminate unless hereafter renewed during the years previous to 1900, is 1,488, with a capital of \$321,461,145 and a circulation of \$194,745,305.

The banks held Nov. 1, 1884, \$165,604,400 3 per cent, bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government, of which \$9,586,20 have been called for payment, interest ceasing Nov. 1, 1884. If these bonds are not replaced by others bearing interest, there will be an immediate reduction in circulation of 90 per cent. of their amount. Nov. 1 there were \$194,190,500 3 per cent, bonds payable at the pleasure of the Government. These bonds will probably be paid within the next two years even if considerable changes are made in the tariff; and from 1887 to 1891, when \$250,000,000 of 4½ per cents mature, there will be no bonds which the Government can call in for redemption. No doubt the accumulation of surplus revenue, if it continues to accure at the present rate during the four years between 1887 and 1891, together with the revenues of 1892, will be more than will be the continues to accure at the present rate during the four years between 1887 and 1891, together with the revenues of 1892, will be more than will be the continues to accure at the present rate during the four years between 1887 and 1891, together with the revenues of 1892, will be more than will be the continues to accure at the present rate during the four years between 1887 and 1891, together with the revenues of 1892, will be more than will be the continues to accure at the present rate during the four years between 1887 and 1891, together with the revenues of 1892, will be more than will be the continues to accure at the present rate during the four years between 1887 and 1891, together with the revenues of 1892, will be more than will be the continues to accure at the present rate during the four years between 1887 and 1891, together will be the four years between 1887 and 1891, together with the revenues of 1892, will be more than sufficient to pay off the 4½ per cents, and from 1892 until 1907 it will be impossible for the Government to use any of its su plus revenues for the payment of its bonds, except at the option of their holders. It is apparent that the Government cannot accumulate and hold its surplus revenues, even during the short period from 1887 to 1892, without great disturbances to the business interests of the country, and much less can it do so during the longer period from 1892 to 1907.

It appears, therefore, that the foregoing considerations should be given due weight in any plan for funding the 4 per cent, bonds maturing in 1907, and the Controller therefore suggests that the principal difficulties of the situation may, perhaps, be obviated as well as a reduction of interest effected by funding these bonds into others which shall mature in proportionate amounts at certain fixed intervals. Thus the \$738,000,000 4 per cents might be funded into an equal amount of 3 or 2½ per cent, bonds, one-fifth of which, or \$147,600,600, to mature at intervals of five years, the first installment due July 1, 1897, and the remaining installments of July 1, 1897, and the remaining installments of \$147,600,000 each of the 1st of July in the last year each succeeding period of five years, viz.; 1902, 1907, 1912, and 1917. The average maturity of these five classes of bonds would be the same as that of the present 4 per cents—viz.; July 1, 1907.

the same as that of the present per cents—viz.:
July 1, 1907.
Whatever course may be deemed expedient by
Congress in regard to the funding or future
payment of the public debt, the Controller is of
opinion that it is percetly safe and will afford
great benefit to the public to permit an issue
by the national banks of circulation to the extent of 100 per cent—par value—of bonds deposited, instead of 20 per cent. Even admitting that bonds representing the public debt
when funded at lower rates might at times in
the future be below par in the market, the Govthe future be below par in the market, the Gov-ernment would, if forced to redeem the notes of insolvent national banks, always have a right to cancel bonds on deposit securing the same, and thus extinguish an amount of its debt equal, dollar for dollar, to the notes redeemed. It is further submitted that the profit on circulation may be increased to a point which will induce banks to keep up their circulation to the maximum, and stop contraction of their circulation, which is now occurring, by repelaing the law taxing such circulation at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. semi-annually. The expenses of keeping up the national banking system by the Government are at present paid in part from the proceeds of this tax and in part by assessment on banks. If this tax be abolished all these expenses should be paid by the last named method.

Government are at present paid in part from the proceeds of this tax had in part by assessment on banks. If this tax he abolished all these expenses should be paid by the last named method.

In concluding this subject the Comptroller wishes to have it distinctly understood that he is not in favor of any measure which will cause inflation. He is of opinion that the present aggregate paper circulation, made up of legal-tender and national-bank notes and gold and silver certificates, is ample for all the needs of business. He believes, however, that a sudden contraction of national-bank circulation, which without appropriate legislation is imminent, will seriously embarrass the business of the country, and that if this contraction is permitted to go on it may result in the entire discontinuance of the issue of notes by national banks. The Comptroller believes that this form of currency, which can be increased or diminished in accordance with natural laws which control business, should be continued in preference to any other now permitted by law.

In regard to the circulation based on silver, the Controller says the people of the United States now hold paper circulation based upon silver dollars in amount equal to more than one-third the national-bank circulation. If it is for the best interests of the world to its nominal value. Some writers have suggested that the circulation gold and silver, and the Controller sign of silver to have intrinsic value equal in the markets of the world to its nominal value. Some writers have suggested that the circulation gold and silver, and the Controller is soft opinion that under certain restrictions and regulations it would be far more correct in principle to issue silver certificates based upon bullion, both gold and silver, and the Controller is soft opinion that under certain restrictions and regulations it would be far more correct in principle to issue silver even the present law. If this were done, silver as might be stamped at their market value and held in the Treasury

A MEDICAL expert thinks that the large increase in rheumatism in New England is the result of the disuse of cider. In cider-drinking countries there is very little